



IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently amended) A liquid solution in combination with a workpiece having a reflective surface made from a first polymer which softens on heating comprising:

(a) said workpiece having a bulk portion with said reflective surface extending across said bulk portion;

(b) an absorber dye possessing both strong absorption and a high extinction coefficient at a welding wavelength of a radiant energy source, wherein said dye is selected from the group consisting of a visible light absorbing dye, a near infrared absorbing dye, an infrared absorbing dye, and combinations thereof;

(c) a liquid solution containing said dye at a concentration of between 0.01 and 0.0001 grams/ml deposited on or above said workpiece surface with said liquid solution having necessary viscosity, surface tension and drying time to provide a substantially laminar welding zone with a defined edge comprising a generally uniform density of about 5 to about 3000 nanograms of dye per mm^2 thereby rendering said reflective surface weld-enabled, said liquid solution containing a compatible solvent devoid of photopically occluding and heat-sinking additives; and

(d) said laminar welding zone having the capacity to convert inbound radiant energy at said welding wavelength over about 0.1 J/mm^2 into thermal energy

2. (Original) The workpiece of claim 1, wherein said workpiece is made from a first thermoplastic polymer.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently Amended) The workpiece of claim 3 1 , wherein the liquid solution includes a thermoplastic material.
5. (Cancelled)
6. (Cancelled)
7. (Cancelled)
8. (Cancelled)
9. (Original) The workpiece of claim 1, wherein said liquid solution delivers a portion of said absorber dye below said surface to a depth sufficiently small to avoid foaming during welding.
10. (Cancelled)
11. (Cancelled)
12. (Currently amended) A transmission-enhancing formulation disposed between a first reflective surface of a first radiant energy-transmissive workpiece having a first bulk portion and a second reflective surface of a second workpiece having a second bulk portion, wherein both reflective surfaces are made of a polymer material which softens on heating, wherein the transmission at a welding wavelength of a radiant energy source along an optical path through the formulation and the bulk portions and the reflective surfaces is lower than the optical transmission through just the bulk portions and the reflective surfaces only, wherein the first and second reflective surfaces are made of polymers having overlapping melting temperature ranges, wherein the transmission-enhancing formulation comprises:

a liquid solution material system containing a radiant energy absorbing dye having both strong absorption and a high extinction coefficient matched to the welding wavelength of the radiant energy source, wherein said dye is selected from the group consisting of a visible light absorbing dye, a near infrared absorbing dye, an infrared absorbing dye, and combinations thereof at a concentration of between 0.01 and 0.0001 grams/ml, said liquid solution having necessary viscosity, surface tension and drying time to provide a substantially laminar welding zone with a defined edge disposed between said first and second workpieces at a generally uniform density of about 5 to about 3000 nanograms of dye per mm²; and

said material system being capable of directing said lower optical transmission attributable to the formulation into thermal energy via successive electronic-to-thermal and chemical-to-thermal conversion activities, wherein said thermal energy is transferable into the reflective surfaces disposed within the same optical path as said material system;

wherein said thermal energy transfer being capable of welding the transmission-reducing reflective surfaces together into a transmission-enhancing region having the bulk portions optically fused together and exhibiting about a 10% greater photopic transmission .

13. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein the transmission-enhanced region exhibiting an optical transmission within the visible spectrum greater than the transmission through both portions and both reflective surfaces only.
14. (Original) The formulation of claim 13, wherein the transmission-enhanced region exhibiting an optical transmission at selected wavelengths within the visible spectrum of about 10% more than the transmission through both portions and both reflective surfaces only.
15. (Original) The formulation of claim 13, wherein the transmission-enhanced region

exhibiting an optical transmission at selected wavelengths within the visible spectrum of about 1.1 times greater than the transmission through both portions and both reflective surfaces only.

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein the transmission-enhanced region exhibiting a photopic transmission of about 10% more than the photopic transmission through both portions and both reflective surfaces only.

18. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein the transmission-enhanced region exhibiting a photopic transmission of about 1.1 times greater than the photopic transmission through both portions and both reflective surfaces only.

19. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein the material system is mutually miscible with said first and second reflective surfaces to avoid occluding the transmission-enhancing region.

20. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein the optical transmission along the optical path through the formulation is about 10% lower than the optical transmission through the bulk portions and the reflective surfaces.

21. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein the optical transmission along the optical path through the formulation is about 0.9 times lower than the optical transmission through the bulk portions and the reflective surfaces.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Original) The workpiece of claim 12, wherein said absorber dye possesses strong

absorption and a high extinction coefficient at a welding wavelength selected from the group consisting of a visible spectrum welding wavelength, an NIR welding wavelength, an IR welding wavelength, and combinations thereof.

24. (Original) The formulation of claim 12, wherein chemical-to-thermal conversion comprises exothermic decomposition of said dye into inert, invisible by-products, wherein said dye, said vehicle, said by-products and said reflective surfaces are mutually miscible.
25. (Original) The formulation of claim 24, wherein mutual miscibility comprises numerical proximity of the Hansen solubility parameters of said dye, said vehicle, said by-products and said reflective surfaces.
26. (Original) The formulation of claim 25, wherein said numerically proximate Hansen solubility factors provide minimal occlusion of the optical transmission within the transmission-enhancing region.
27. (Currently amended) A method of preprocessing a workpiece made from a first polymer for the exclusive purpose of preparing it for a high-efficiency through transmission radiant energy welding operation fusing the workpiece to a mating panel made from a material which softens on heating and is freely selectable from a second polymer which is the same or similar to the first polymer or a different polymer which is at least locally miscible with the surface of the first polymer, wherein the first polymer and the freely-selectable second polymer have overlapping melting temperature ranges, comprising the steps of:
- forming a radiant energy director in the form of a substantially laminar welding zone comprising the steps of (i) selecting a first polymer which softens on heating and includes a bulk portion and a reflective surface extending across the bulk portion, (ii) selecting a dye possessing both strong absorption and a high extinction coefficient at a welding wavelength of a radiant energy source, wherein said dye is selected from

the group consisting of a visible light absorbing dye, a near infrared absorbing dye, an infrared absorbing dye, and combinations thereof; (iii) selecting a liquid dye vehicle containing the dye at a concentration of between 0.01 and 0.0001 grams/ml with sufficient viscosity, surface tension and drying time to define the edge of the welding zone and avoid undue interference with the welding operation or occlusion of the ultimately fused portion, and (iv) depositing, via the dye vehicle, between 5 and 3000 nanograms of dye per mm^2 on or above the reflective surface,

wherein said radiant energy director having the capacity to undergo electronic, chemical and mechanical transformations during the welding operation according to the following steps of (1) converting inbound radiant energy at said welding wavelength over about $0.1 \text{ Joule}/\text{mm}^2$ into thermal energy via vibronic relaxation, (2) exothermically decomposing at least a portion of said dye into inert, invisible by-products immediately following said converting step, and (3) during said converting and decomposing steps, delivering a first quantity of energy into the bulk portion to elevate the surface into the melting temperature range of the first polymer and delivering an approximately equal second quantity of energy in the opposite direction away from the bulk portion wherein said dye, said vehicle and said by-products comprise numerically proximate Hansen solubility parameters to said reflective surfaces thereby providing enhanced photopic values through the welding zone.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein said workpiece is made from a first thermoplastic polymer.

29. (Cancelled)

30. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the vehicle includes a thermoplastic material.

31. (Cancelled)

32. (Cancelled)
33. (Cancelled)
34. (Previously amended) The method of claim 27, wherein said absorber dye possesses strong absorption and a high extinction coefficient at a welding wavelength selected from the group consisting of a visible spectrum welding wavelength, a NIR welding wavelength, an IR welding wavelength, and combinations thereof.
35. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the vehicle includes a liquid solvent that dissolves the absorber dye.
36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein said vehicle delivers a portion of said absorber dye below said surface to a depth sufficiently small to avoid foaming upon welding.
37. (Cancelled)
38. (Cancelled) The method of claim 27, wherein chemical-to-thermal conversion comprises exothermic decomposition of said dye into inert, invisible by-products, and wherein said dye, said vehicle, said by-products and said reflective surfaces are mutually miscible.
39. (Cancelled) The method of claim 38, wherein mutual miscibility comprises numerical proximity of the Hansen solubility parameters of said dye, said vehicle, said by-products and said reflective surfaces.
40. (Original) The method of claim 39, wherein said numerically proximate Hansen solubility factors provide minimal occlusion of the optical transmission within the transmission-enhancing region.